
**Japanese Unexamined Patent Application,
First Publication (A)
No. Sho 62 - 298512**

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Int. Cl.4: A61K 7/02

SPECIFICATION

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Make-up cosmetic

2. CLAIM

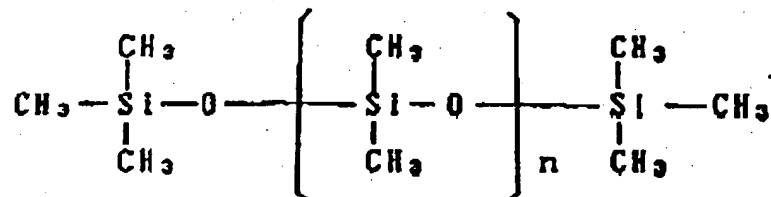
A make-up cosmetic characterized by comprising 1 to 70% by weight of an organic silicone resin shown by (A) described below, 10 to 98% by weight of a volatile silicone oil shown by (B) described below, and 0.5 to 55% by weight of powder:

(A) organic silicone resin comprising 70% by mol or greater of an $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ unit and an SiO_2 unit, in which the molar ratio

of the $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ unit and the SiO_2 unit is in a range of 0.5/1 to 1.5/1, and 1 to 30% by mol of an R_2SiO unit and/or an $RSiO_{3/2}$ unit (wherein R represents a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group); and

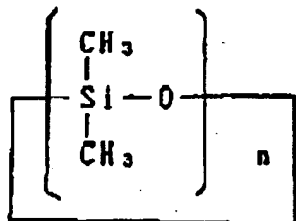
(B) at least one volatile silicone oil represented by General formula (I) and General formula (II):

General formula (I)



(in the formula, n represents an integer of 0 to 5)

General formula (II):



(in the formula, n represents an integer of 3 to 7)

3. DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE INVENTION

[Industrial Field of Application]

The present invention relates to a make-up cosmetic, and more particularly, relates to a make-up cosmetic having good water resistance, perspiration resistance, and oil resistance, and exhibiting superior make-up durability and superior stability.

What is meant by the term "make-up cosmetic" in the present invention includes basecoats, as well as conventional make-up cosmetics.

[Prior Art]

There are various forms and kinds of make-up cosmetics such as solid foundations, solid eye shadows, oily foundations, and lipsticks, all of which comprise powders and oils. In addition, there are also emulsion-type foundations based on emulsion systems. All of these are characterized in that they include large amounts of inorganic powders such as talc, kaolin, iron oxide, titanium oxide, and titanium-mica pearlescent pigments, and large amounts of organic pigments such as nylon, cellulose, and tar pigments.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

In such make-up cosmetics, make-up running such as gathering, running, or the like occurs, caused by sebum, perspiration, or other oily ingredients included in the cosmetics. In particular, an improvement has been desired against make-up running under the conditions of high temperature and high humidity during the summer, make-up running being a common problem for women.

Cosmetic basecoats are employed in order to improve the spreadability and finishing of make-up cosmetics. However, little attention has been given to the make-up durability of the make-up cosmetics.

The technique in which that a silicone resin is added to cosmetics in order to prevent make-up running is disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. Sho 61-18708. The silicone resin described therein is prepared by, for example, subjecting an organic trichlorosilane and an organic dichlorosilane to hydrolysis, and subsequently subjecting the hydrolysates to condensation, followed by hardening with cross-linking. For this reason, the silicone resin having a small molecular weight exhibits high adhesiveness

and stickiness, and cannot exhibit effects in sufficiently preventing make-up running. On the other hand, if the polymerization degree of the silicone resin is increased until adhesiveness is not exhibited, forming a three-dimensional structure, in order to obtain the sufficient effects in preventing make-up running, it is difficult to dissolve the silicone resin in the other oily ingredients or silicone oils for use in cosmetics. As a result, such silicone resins have disadvantages in that they become unstable due to their insolubility or because a cross-linking polymerization occurs over time, and for these reasons, the stability of the products, particularly at high temperatures, becomes poor. In addition, in Japanese Patent Application No. Sho 59 - 187139, a silicone resin comprising a $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ unit and a SiO_2 unit is employed in make-up cosmetics. These make-up cosmetics have problems in that the silicone film formed on the skin is too hard after the make-up cosmetic is applied to the skin, and for this reason, cracking occurs over time and make-up durability is poor.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

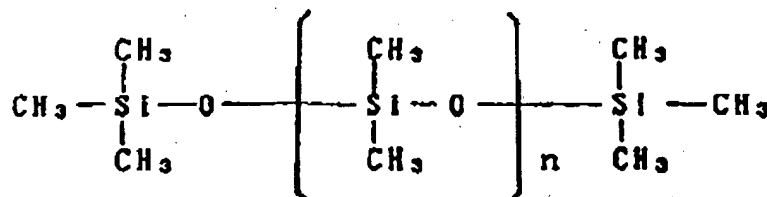
Considering these situations, the present inventors devoted diligent research to obtaining a make-up cosmetic which exhibits superior effects in preventing make-up running. As a result, they discovered that a make-up cosmetic exhibiting good spreadability, affording good refreshing feeling in use, and having superior effects in preventing make-up running can be obtained by employing a specific organic silicone resin together with a volatile silicone oil and by adding powder thereto, thus completing the present invention.

That is, the present invention corresponds to a make-up cosmetic characterized by comprising 1 to 70% by weight of an organic silicone resin shown by (A) described below, 10 to 98% by weight of a volatile silicone oil shown by (B) described below, and 0.5 to 55% by weight of powder:

(A) organic silicone resin comprising 70% by mol or greater of an $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ unit and an SiO_2 unit, in which the molar ratio of the $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ unit and the SiO_2 unit is in a range of 0.5/1 to 1.5/1, and 1 to 30% by mol of an R_2SiO unit and/or an $RSiO_{3/2}$ unit (wherein R represents a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group); and

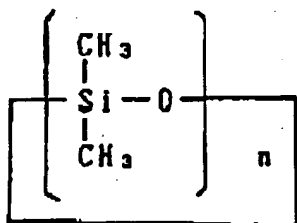
(B) at least one volatile silicone oil represented by General formula (I) and General formula (II):

General formula (I)



(in the formula, n represents an integer of 0 to 5)

General formula (II):



(in the formula, n represents an integer of 3 to 7).

The organic silicone resin of the (A) described above employed in the present invention can be easily produced by mixing the corresponding known silanes, diluting the mixture with a solvent such as toluene or hexane, subsequently subjecting it to hydrolysis, and subsequently polymerizing it under heating. If water glass is employed, other than the silanes, as the SiO_2

unit, the same silicone resins as described above can be obtained.

In addition, any of the chain-like silicone oil and the cyclic silicone oil represented by General formulae (I) and (II) described above, respectively, which are employed in the present invention, are volatile. These oils can act as a solvent for dissolving the organic silicone resin described above.

In addition, the powder employed in the present invention may be any powder commonly used in make-up cosmetics. As examples of such powders, mention may be made of, for example, inorganic powders such as talc, mica, kaolin, calcium carbonate, zinc white, titanium dioxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, chromium hydroxide, bismuth oxychloride, and titanium-mica pearlescent pigments; organic powders such as red No. 201, red No. 202, yellow No. 5, aluminum lake, and blue No. 1 aluminum lake; resin powders such as nylon, cellulose, and polyethylene; various metal soaps; and the like.

The appropriate compositional ratio of each of the essential components is as follows.

The organic silicone resin is included in the range of 1 to 70% by weight in the total weight of the make-up cosmetic; the volatile silicone oil is included in the range of 10 to 98% by weight in the make-up cosmetic; and the powder is included in the range of 0.5 to 55% by weight in the total weight of the make-up cosmetic.

Obviously, water-in-oil type or oil-in-water type emulsified make-up cosmetics which retain the ability to prevent make-up running can be produced with the emulsion techniques in which water-soluble components and appropriate surfactants are employed in addition to the essential components described above.

In the make-up cosmetics of the present invention, in

addition to the components described above, fats and oils, waxes, pharmaceutical agents, fragrances, other volatile components, or the like may be further added within a quantitative or qualitative range that does not impair the effects of the present invention.

Hereinbelow, the present invention is explained in detail by means of Examples. The present invention is not limited by these Examples. All added amounts are given as % by weight.

Example 1: Oily foundation

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| (1) Kaolin | 25.0% |
| (2) Titanium dioxide | 15.0 |
| (3) Iron oxide | 3.0 |
| (4) Microcrystalline wax | 4.0 |
| (5) Liquid paraffin | 5.0 |
| (6) Sorbitan sesquioleate | 1.0 |
| (7) Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane | |
| (General formula (II), $n = 4$) | remainder |
| (8) Organic silicone resin consisting of | |
| $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2} / \text{SiO}_2 / (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}$ | $= 2.4/1.6/1.0$ 2.0 |
| (9) Fragrance | appropriate amount |

Components (4) to (8) were melted while stirring at 70 to 80°C, and subsequently, components (1) to (3) were added thereto to disperse them therein. After the dispersion was deaerated, component (9) was added thereto. The obtained mixture was filled in the prescribed container, thus producing an oily foundation.

The oily foundation according to Example 1 was a make-up cosmetic having superior moisture resistance, oil resistance, and perspiration resistance, and exhibiting little make-up running. In addition, the oily foundation afforded a refreshing

feeling in use. In addition, after this product was stored for one month at 50°C, it was stable without any agglutination, separation, and increased viscosity.

Comparative Example 1: Oily foundation

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Kaolin | 25.0% |
| (2) Titanium dioxide | 15.0 |
| (3) Iron oxide | 3.0 |
| (4) Microcrystalline wax | 4.0 |
| (5) Liquid paraffin | 5.0 |
| (6) Sorbitan sesquioleate | 1.0 |
| (7) Ethyl hydroxyethylcellulose | 10.0 |
| (8) Ethanol | 10.0 |
| (9) Volatile isoparaffin | |
| (boiling point: 116 to 143°C) | remainder |
| (10) Fragrance | appropriate amount |

Components (7) and (8) were melted while stirring at 70 to 80°C and were subsequently dispersed in component (9). Components (4) to (6) were added thereto and were melted while heating. Components (1) to (3) were added thereto and were uniformly dispersed therein. After the dispersion was deaerated, component (10) was added thereto and was stirred. The obtained mixture was filled in the prescribed container, thus producing an oily foundation.

Example 1 and Comparative Example 1 were subjected to the following evaluation.

Filter paper was impregnated with water or squalene. The sample of Example 1 or Comparative Example 1 was applied to a nylon plate and was subsequently dried. Pressure from the dried nylon plate was exerted on the filter paper 10 times with a vertical motion. After completion of this procedure, the

amount of the sample transferred from the nylon plate to the filter paper was determined by visual evaluation of the color density.

[Evaluation points]

- 1 No transference
- 2 Slight transference
- 3 Marked transference

The results which are shown in Table 1 are the mean values from five experimental measurements.

Table 1

| | Water | Squalene |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|
| Example 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Comparative Example 1 | 2.2 | 2.8 |

The results show that the make-up cosmetic obtained in Example 1 exhibits hardly any transferring property with respect to water or squalene, i.e., it is a make-up cosmetic exhibiting better water resistance and oil resistance and superior make-up durability, as compared to that of Comparative Example 1 which is a prior art make-up cosmetic with good make-up durability.

Example 2: Liquid lipstick

- (1) Dimethylpolysiloxane 0.65 CS 20.0
(General formula (I), $n = 0$)
- (2) Dimethylpolysiloxane 2.0 CS 20.0
(General formula (I), $n = 3$)
- (3) Organic silicone resin consisting of
 $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2} / \text{SiO}_2 / (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO} / (\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{SiO}_{3/2} =$
1.6/3.1/1.0/1.0 40.0
- (4) Glyceryl triisostearate 10.0

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (5) Red No. 226 | 10.0 |
| (6) Fragrance | appropriate amount |

Components (1) to (3) were melted while stirring at 70 to 80°C. In a separate operation, components (4) and (5) were treated with a roller and were subsequently added thereto to disperse them therein. After the dispersion was deaerated, component (6) was added thereto, thus producing a liquid lipstick.

The liquid lipstick according to Example 2 had superior moisture resistance, oil resistance, and perspiration resistance, and exhibited little make-up running caused by adhesion to cups and the like. In addition, the lipstick afforded a refreshing feeling in use. In addition, after this product was stored for one month at 50°C, it was stable without any agglutination, separation, and increased viscosity.

Example 3: Mascara

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) Dimethylpolysiloxane 1.5 CS | 4.5% |
| (General formula (I), $n = 2$) | |
| (2) Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane | 10.0 |
| (General formula (II), $n = 4$) | |
| (3) Organic silicone resin consisting of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2} / \text{SiO}_2 / (\text{CH}_3)\text{SiO}_{3/2} = 44/55/1$ | 70.0 |
| (4) Black iron oxide | 15.0 |
| (5) POE (20) sorbitan monolaurate | 0.5 |
| (6) Fragrance | appropriate amount |

Components (1) to (3) were melted while stirring at 70 to 80°C. Subsequently, components (4) and (5) were added thereto to disperse them therein. After the dispersion was deaerated, component (6) was added thereto, thus producing a mascara.

The mascara according to Example 3 exhibited little make-up running due to tears and the like, and did not adhere to the eyelids. In addition, after this product was stored for one month at 50°C, it was stable without any agglutination, separation, and increased viscosity.

Example 4: Cosmetic basecoat

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) Kaolin | 10.0% |
| (2) Titanium dioxide | 5.0 |
| (3) Red iron oxide | 0.3 |
| (4) Yellow iron oxide | 0.2 |
| (5) Methylphenylpolysiloxane (n = 100) | 20.0 |
| (6) Dimethylpolysiloxane 2 CS (General formula (I), n = 3) | 10.0 |
| (7) Solid paraffin | 5.0 |
| (8) Microcrystalline wax | 4.0 |
| (9) Sorbitan sesquioleate | 1.0 |
| (10) Organic silicone resin consisting of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2} / \text{SiO}_2 / (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO} / (\text{CH}_3)\text{SiO}_{3/2} =$ 15/15/2.5/1.0 | 2.0 |
| (11) Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (General formula (II), n = 5) | 24.5 |
| (12) Fragrance | appropriate amount |

Components (1) to (4) were mixed and pulverized. In a separate operation, components (5) to (11) were mixed and melted at 70 to 80°C. These two mixtures were mixed while stirring, and were subsequently deaerated. Subsequently, component (12) was added thereto, thus producing a cosmetic basecoat.

The cosmetic basecoat according to Example 4 improved the spreadability of make-up cosmetics applied over the basecoat

and had effects in suppressing make-up running. In addition, after this product was stored for one month at 50°C, it was stable without any agglutination, separation, and increased viscosity.

Example 5: Highlighter

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane | 95.0% |
| (General formula (II), $n = 5$) | |
| (2) Organic silicone resin consisting of | |
| $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2} / \text{SiO}_2 / (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO} = 2.25/1.75/1.0$ | |
| | 4.3 |
| (3) Titanium-mica type pearlescent pigment | 0.5 |
| (4) Fragrance | appropriate amount |

Components (1) and (2) were melted while heating. Components (3) and (4) were added thereto and were dispersed therein, thus producing a highlighter.

In addition, after this product was stored for one month at 50°C, it was stable without any agglutination, separation, and increased viscosity.

[Effects of the Invention]

The make-up cosmetics of the present invention have good water resistance, perspiration resistance, and oil resistance, and exhibit superior make-up durability with little make-up running, as well as superior stability. In addition, they exhibit good spreadability, and afford superior refreshing feeling in use.

Applicants: Shiseido Co., Ltd., and
Shin'etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

⑫ 公開特許公報(A)

昭62-298512

⑬ Int.Cl.⁴

識別記号

庁内整理番号

⑭ 公開 昭和62年(1987)12月25日

A 61 K 7/02

7306-4C

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全5頁)

⑮ 発明の名称 メーキャップ化粧料

⑯ 特 願 昭61-143759

⑰ 出 願 昭61(1986)6月19日

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明 細 書

1. 発明の名称

メーキャップ化粧料

2. 特許請求の範囲

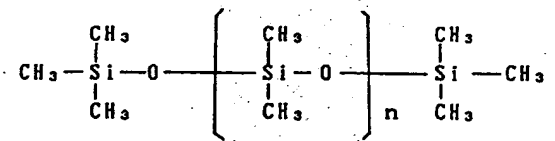
下記(A)で示される有機シリコン樹脂1～70重量%、下記(B)で示される揮発性シリコン油10～98重量%および粉末0.5～55重量%を含有することを特徴とするメーキャップ化粧料。

(A) 70モル%以上が $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ 単位および SiO_2 単位からなり、 $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ 単位と SiO_2 単位のモル比が0.5/1～1.5/1の範囲にあり、且つ R_2SiO 単位および/または $RSiO_{3/2}$ 単位を1～30モル%含有する有機シリコン樹脂。

(Rは炭素数1～6までの炭化水素基またはフェニル基を表す。)

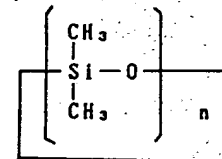
(B) 一般式(I)および一般式(II)で表される揮発性シリコン油の少なくとも一種。

一般式(I)



(式中nは0～5の整数を示す。)

一般式(II)



(式中nは3～7の整数を示す。)

(以下余白)

3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔産業上の利用分野〕

本発明はメーキャップ化粧料、さらに詳しくは耐水性、耐汗性および耐油性良好で、化粧もちに優れ、安定性の優れたメーキャップ化粧料に関する。

本発明でいうメーキャップ化粧料は通常のメーキャップ化粧料に加えてその下地に用いる化粧下地をも包含する。

〔従来の技術〕

メーキャップ化粧料は、粉末と油分とを配合してなる固形ファンデーション、固形アイシャドウ、油性ファンデーション、口紅など種々の形態と種類がある。また乳化系をベースとした乳化ファンデーションなどもあるが、いずれもタルク、カオリン、酸化鉄、酸化チタン、チタン・マイカ系パール顔料などの無機粉末およびナイロン、セルロース、タール顔料などの有機顔料を多く含むことが特徴である。

〔発明が解決しようとする問題点〕

は不溶となる等不安定であることや経時で架橋重合を起こすため、特に高温での製品の安定性が悪いという問題点を有していた。また特願昭59-187139は $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ 単位と SiO_2 単位とからなるシリコン樹脂を用いており、このメーキャップ化粧料を肌上に塗布した時、肌上に形成されるシリコン皮膜が硬過ぎるため、経時でヒビ割れを生じ、化粧もちが劣るという問題点を有していた。

〔発明を解決するための手段〕

本発明者等は、このような事情にかんがみ、化粧くずれ防止効果に優れるメーキャップ化粧料を得ることを目的に鋭意研究を行った結果、特定の有機シリコン樹脂を揮発性シリコン油とともに用い、これに粉末を加えたならば、のびがよくさっぱりとした使用感を有し且つ化粧くずれ防止効果良好なメーキャップ化粧料が得られることを見出し、この知見にもとづいて本発明を完成するに至った。

すなわち、本発明は下記(A)で示される有機

これらのメーキャップ化粧料は、皮脂や汗あるいはほかの化粧料の油分などによって、よれたり流れたり化粧くずれを生じる。とくに夏季の高温多湿条件下の化粧くずれは、女性共通の悩みとして改良が望まれていた。

一方、化粧下地はメーキャップ化粧料ののりをよくしたり仕上りをきれいにする目的で使用されるが、メーキャップ化粧料の化粧もちを考慮しているものは少ない。

化粧くずれを防止するためにシリコン樹脂を配合する技術としては、特開昭61-18708があるが、これは例えば有機トリクロロシランと有機ジクロロシランとを加水分解したのち、縮合し、架橋硬化させ作られるシリコン樹脂であるため、分子量の小さいシリコン樹脂は粘着性に富みべつづくうえに、十分な化粧くずれ防止効果を得られない。一方、十分な化粧くずれ防止効果を得るために粘着性がなくなるまでに重合度を上げ3次元網状構造を形成させると、他の化粧用油分やシリコンオイル等に溶けにくくなり、遂に

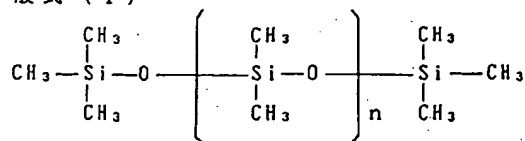
シリコン樹脂1~70重量%、下記(B)で示される揮発性シリコン油10~98重量%および粉末0.5~55重量%を含有することを特徴とするメーキャップ化粧料である。

(A) 70モル%以上が $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ 単位および SiO_2 単位からなり、 $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ 単位と SiO_2 単位のモル比が0.5/1~1.5/1の範囲にあり且つ R_2SiO 単位および/または $RSiO_{3/2}$ 単位を1~30モル%含有する有機シリコン樹脂。(Rは炭素数1~6までの炭化水素基またはフェニル基を表す。)

(B) 一般式(I)および一般式(II)で表される揮発性シリコン油の少なくとも一種。

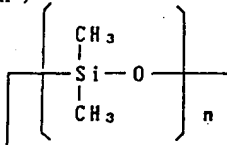
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一般式 (I)



(式中 n は 0 ~ 5 の整数を示す。)

一般式 (II)



(式中 n は 3 ~ 7 の整数を示す。)

(以下余白)

ローズ、ポリエチレンなどの樹脂粉末類、各種金属石鹸などを例示することができる。

必須構成成分の適正な組成割合は次のとおりである。

有機シリコーン樹脂はメーキャップ化粧料全量中の 1 ~ 70 重量%、揮発性シリコーン油はメーキャップ化粧料中の 10 ~ 98 重量%、粉末はメーキャップ化粧料全量中の 0.5 ~ 55 重量%である。

当然のことながら、上記必須成分に加えて、水溶性成分および適切な界面活性剤を配合して乳化技術を駆使することによって、化粧くずれ防止効果を有したままで油中水型あるいは水中油型の乳化型メーキャップ化粧料にすることも可能である。

本発明のメーキャップ化粧料には上記の他に、目的に応じて本発明の効果を損なわない量的、質的範囲内で、さらに油脂類、ロウ類、薬剤、香料あるいは他の揮発性成分等を配合しても良い。

以下、実施例により本発明をさらに詳細に説明

本発明で用いる上記 (A) の有機シリコーン樹脂は対応する既知のシラン類を混合して、トルエン、ヘキサン等の溶剤で希釈したのち加水分解を行ない、更に加熱重合することにより容易に得ることができる。SiO₂単位はシラン類の他に水ガラスを使用しても同様なシリコーン樹脂が得られる。

また、本発明で用いる上記一般式 (I) および (II) で表される鎖状シリコーン油および環状シリコーン油はいずれも揮発性であって上記有機シリコーン樹脂に対して溶媒となりうる。

また、本発明で用いる粉末は一般にメーキャップ化粧料に用いられる粉末であって、たとえば、タルク、マイカ、カオリン、炭酸カルシウム、亜鉛華、二酸化チタン、赤酸化鉄、黄酸化鉄、黒酸化鉄、群青、紺青、水酸化クロム、オキシ塩化ビスマス、チタン-マイカ系パール顔料などの無機粉末類、および赤色 201 号、赤色 202 号、黄色 5 号、アルミニウムレーキ、青色 1 号アルミニウムレーキなどの有機粉末類、ナイロン、セル

する。本発明は、これらによって限定されるものではない。配合量は全て重量%である。

実施例 1 油性ファンデーション

| | |
|---|-------|
| (1) カオリン | 25.0% |
| (2) 二酸化チタン | 15.0 |
| (3) 酸化鉄 | 3.0 |
| (4) マイクロクリスタリンワックス | 4.0 |
| (5) 流動パラフィン | 5.0 |
| (6) ソルビタンセスキオレート | 1.0 |
| (7) オクタメチルシクロテトラシロキサン | |
| (一般式 (II)、n = 4) | 残余 |
| (8) (CH ₃) ₃ SiO _{1.2} /SiO ₂ /(CH ₃) ₂ SiO | |
| = 2.4/1.6/1.0 よりなる | |
| 有機シリコーン樹脂 | 2.0 |

(9) 香料 適量

(4) ~ (8) を 70 ~ 80°C で攪拌溶解した後、(1) ~ (3) を加えて分散する。脱気後 (9) を加えて所定の容器に充填して油性ファンデーションをえた。

実施例 1 の油性ファンデーションは耐水性、耐

油性、耐汗性に優れ化粧くずれの少ないメーキャップ化粧料であり、使用感もさっぱりしたものであった。また、この製品を50℃に1カ月保管した後も凝集、分離、粘度上昇もなく安定であった。

比較例 1 油性ファンデーション

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| (1) カオリン | 25.0% |
| (2) 二酸化チタン | 15.0 |
| (3) 酸化鉄 | 3.0 |
| (4) マイクロクリスタリンワックス | 4.0 |
| (5) 流動パラフィン | 5.0 |
| (6) ソルビタンセスキオレート | 1.0 |
| (7) エチルヒドロキシエチルセルロース | 10.0 |
| (8) エタノール | 10.0 |
| (9) 揮発性イソパラフィン | |

(沸点 116~143℃)

残余

(10) 香料

適量

(7)、(8)を70~80℃で攪拌溶解した後、(9)に分散させ、(4)~(6)を加えて加熱溶解する。(1)~(3)を加えて均一に分散し、脱気後(10)を加え攪

表 1

| | 水 | スクワレン |
|-------|-----|-------|
| 実施例 1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 比較例 1 | 2.2 | 2.8 |

従来のもちのよい油性ファンデーションである比較例1に比べても、実施例1は水やスクワレンに落ちにくい、すなわち、耐水性および耐油性良好な化粧もちに優れたメーキャップ化粧料であることがわかる。

実施例 2 液状口紅

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| (1) ジメチルポリシロキサン0.65CS | 20.0 |
| (一般式(I)、n=0) | |
| (2) ジメチルポリシロキサン2.0CS | 20.0 |
| (一般式(I)、n=3) | |

拌した後、所定の容器に充填して油性ファンデーションを得た。

実施例1、比較例1について以下の評価を行った。

水またはスクワレンをしみこませた濾紙を用意し、これに実施例1または比較例1を塗布して乾燥させたナイロン板を圧着して10回上下動を行う。上下動終了後のナイロン板から濾紙上への試料の転写量を色の濃さで肉眼判定する。

[評点]

- 1 全く転写しない。
- 2 わずかに転写する。
- 3 転写が著しい。

結果は合計5回の実験測定の平均値で表1に示す。

(以下 余白)

(3) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}/\text{SiO}_2/(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}/(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{SiO}_{3/2}$
=1.6/3.1/1.0/1.0 よりなる

有機シリコーン樹脂 40.0

(4) グリセリルトリイソステアレート 10.0

(5) 赤色 226号 10.0

(6) 香料 適量

(1)~(3)を70~80℃で攪拌溶解し、別に(4)と(5)をローラー処理したものを加えて分散する。脱気後(6)を加えて液状口紅を得た。

実施例2の液状口紅は耐水性、耐油性、耐汗性に優れ、またコップなどへの付着による化粧くずれも少ないものであった。使用感もさっぱりしていた。また、この製品を50℃に1カ月保管した後も凝集、分離、粘度上昇もなく安定であった。

実施例 3 マスカラ

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| (1) ジメチルポリシロキサン1.5CS | 4.5% |
| (一般式(I)、n=2) | |
| (2) オクタメチルシクロテトラシロキサン10.0 | |
| (一般式(II)、n=4) | |

| | |
|--|------|
| (3) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}/\text{SiO}_2/(\text{CH}_3)\text{SiO}_{3/2}$ =44/55/1 よりなる 有機シリコーン樹脂 | 70.0 |
| (4) 黒酸化鉄 | 15.0 |
| (5) P O E (20) ソルビタン モノラウレート | 0.5 |
| (6) 香料 | 適量 |

(1)~(3)を70~80℃で攪拌溶解後、(4)および(5)を添加して分散する。脱気後(6)を加えてマスカラを得た。

実施例3のマスカラは涙などによる化粧くずれも少なく、まぶたへの付着もないマスカラであった。また、この製品を50℃に1カ月保管した後も凝集、分離、粘度上昇もなく安定であった。

実施例 4 化粧下地

| | |
|------------|-------|
| (1) カオリン | 10.0% |
| (2) 二酸化チタン | 5.0 |
| (3) 赤酸化鉄 | 0.3 |
| (4) 黄酸化鉄 | 0.2 |

もなく安定であった。

実施例 5 ハイライター

| | |
|--|-------|
| (1) デカメチルシクロペンタシロキサン (一般式(II)、n=5) | 95.0% |
| (2) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}/\text{SiO}_2/(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}$ =2.25/1.75/1.0 よりなる 有機シリコーン樹脂 | 4.3 |
| (3) チタン-マイカ系パール顔料 | 0.5 |
| (4) 香料 | 適量 |

(1)および(2)を加熱溶解し、(3)(4)を加え分散してハイライターを得た。

また、この製品を50℃に1カ月保管した後も凝集、分離、粘度上昇もなく安定であった。

[発明の効果]

本発明のメーキャップ化粧料は耐水性、耐汗性および耐油性良好で化粧もちに優れ化粧くずれが少なく安定性に優れたメーキャップ化粧料である。さらに、使用感触も、のびがよく、さっぱり

| | |
|---|------|
| (5) メチルフェニルポリシロキサン (n=100) | 20.0 |
| (6) ジメチルポリシロキサン2CS (一般式(I)、n=3) | 10.0 |
| (7) 固形パラフィン | 5.0 |
| (8) マイクロクリスタリンワックス | 4.0 |
| (9) ソルビタンセスキオレート | 1.0 |
| (10) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}/\text{SiO}_2/(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}/(\text{CH}_3)\text{SiO}_{3/2}$ =15/15/2.5/1.0 よりなる 有機シリコーン樹脂 | 2.0 |
| (11) デカメチルシクロペンタシロキサン (一般式(II)、n=5) | 24.5 |
| (12) 香料 | 適量 |

(1)~(4)を混合粉砕する。別に(5)~(11)を70~80℃で混合溶解する。両者を攪拌混合し、脱気後(12)を加えて化粧下地を得た。

実施例4の化粧下地は、このものの上に重ねるメーキャップ化粧料ののりを良くし、化粧くずれも抑える効果を有していた。また、この製品を50℃に1カ月保管した後も凝集、分離、粘度上昇

していて優れている。

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